DELAY IS DANGEROUS

Senators Warned Against Prolonging Financial Suspense.

Bankers Say that Unless the Silver Act Is Speedily Repealed There May Be Another Panic.

VOORHEES NEARLY WORNOUT

Democrats Determined to Repeal the Federal Election Laws.

Tucker's Bill to Be Forced Through the House as Quick as Possible After a Quorum Is Secured.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- Information has come to Chairman Voorhees, of the Senute committee on finance, to the effect that if the Senate does not speedily adopt the bill repealing the silver purchasing law there will be another slump in the markets and another era of bank failures. This information does not come alone from the East; it is from every section of the country where large financial interests are at stake. Financiers are warning Senators that the delay and suspense will cause the conditions of the country to drift back to the point where they were eight weeks ago. These "tips" are causing Senator Voorhees and his followers on both sides of the chamber a great deal of uneasiness. Anticipating early action at the hands of the Senate the conditions of the country began to improve as soon as it was known that the House would pass the silver repeal bill. When action was finally had by that body, it was believed that the large majority given it would force the measure through the Senate. When the Senate took hold of the question with vigor, the money markets began to improve very perceptibly, and now the banks are lending money, and those shops and manufactories which are not closed on account of doubt as to what this Congress will do with the tariff question, are resuming business. An impression is growing in Washington that if a step backward is taken on account of inaction upon the silver ques-

as will teach Congress a sound lesson about

the evil effects of too much "deliberation."

There is much interest in Senator Voorhees's announced intention to attempt to prolong the daily sessions of the Senate. If he should succeed in forcing the Senate to sit at night, there are those who think the change would be only temporary. They base this opinion upon the knowledge that the Senate is composed, in large part, of men past middle age, and not accustomed to severe physical strain, and upon the fact that the enemies of the bill insist that there shall be at all times a quorum in the Senate. They will not allow the majority to order a night session, to force them to talk and then go away and leave them without an audience. Indeed, it is a fact that but for this sense of duty Senator Voorhees would not court the physical effort he is bringing upon himself in asking for night sessions. The labor of the session has so far been very severe apon him, as he has been compelled to be constantly in his seat and on the qui vive every minute of the time to prevent the consummation of some unforseen plan on the other side, or to take advantage of any opening made to press the bill along. While he does not complain, it is known that the strain is already beginning to tell upon him. Friday night when he left the Capitol he was well nigh exhausted, though in better condition yesterday. Senator Voorhees's task is only equaled in severity by that of Senator Teller, who, as leader of the opposition forces, is also compelled to remain at his post the entire time of the sessions and in addition is expected to be able to take advantage of any opportunity offered, and either to have his speakers prepared to "go on." or take the floor himself. Both of these men are past sixty years of age, and the ordeal will be very trying for them: It will also test the endurance of many others, and if it should become apparent that the night sessions will not have the desired effect of producing a vote, the prediction is freely made that these sessions will be of very short duration, if ordered at all.

JOHNSON'S BANK BILL.

The "Burnt District" Representative Will Work for Increased Circulation. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- Representative Johnson, of Indiana, a member of the committee on banking and currency, who has introduced in the House a bill giving national banks circulation to the full par value of bonds deposited, believes that through bank circulation is one of the speediest and quickest ways of affording relief to the money stringency, and since he has voted for the unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing law, he says he would be glad to do all in his power to provide a steady increase of the circulating medium in some other direction.

"I do not know that the committee on banking and currency will take carry action on my bill," said Mr. Johnson to the Journal correspondent, to-day, "or that it will act upon it at any time; but I feel satisfied that as soon as the Senate disposes of the silver repeal bill the House committee on banking and currency will take hold of the financial measures before it, and will soon thereafter produce something. think it is a good idea for those interested in financial matters to make every possible suggestion to the committee, as it is seeking information and suggestions intended to equip it for proper action when it is necessary to begin work. Naturally the committee will defer consideration of the various financial measures before it until it is known just what the outcome will be of the salver-repeal contest."

It is the belief of most men in Congress that the bill to give national banks par value of circulation will, in some form, become law within the next few months, and it is more than likely that in the same connection there will be some amendments made to the national banking laws, like the one suggested providing against excessive loans to bank officers, and permitting banks to handle their surplus and undivided profits upon a different basis. The Controller of the Currency has repeatedly indorsed measures which have already been introduced in this Congress, which would not only forbid, but prevent, such acts as President Haughey, of the Indianapolis National, is charged with.

TO BE FORCED THROUGH.

Democrats Expect to Soon Pass the Election Law Repeal Bill,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.-The indications point to a very lively week in the House. To-morrow will be devoted to the ceremonies attending the centennial celebration of the laying of the cornerstone of the

Capitol. On Tuesday the battle over the | expire on next Wednesday, the 20th inst., Tucker bill repealing the federal election laws will be resumed, and will continue for the remainder of the week. The Democratic members confidently expect a majority of their own on that day. This will give them the whip-handle, and enable them to put down the filibustering opposi-tion of the Republicans. General Tracey and the fifteen or twenty Democrats who acted with the Republicans last week will also, it is understood, come into camp. They were hostile last week because they believed they were reflecting the White House opposition to the present consideration of this measure on account of its effect in the Senate; not because they were not as anxious to secure the legislation which the Tucker bill aims at as any of their Democratic colleagues. With a quorum of Democrats in favor of proceeding with the measure, however, longer affiliation with the Republicans would be folly. Besides, Senators Voorhees and Gorman, and other Democratic leaders in the upper branch of Congress, have expressed the opinion that the passage of the Tucker bill in the House, no matter how partisan the debate proves to be, will have no effect whatever on the action of the Senate. Indeed, they declare that the opposition of General Tracey and his friends was injuring rather than aiding the cause of the repeal of the Sherman bill by angering the silver men in the Senate, who declared that it savored too much

of White House dictation. As soon as the Tucker bill is reported to the House the committee on rules will be invoked to apply the machinery necessary to bring it into the arens of debate. This the committee on rules will do immediately. and, aithough Mr. Tucker says no attempt will be made to apply the gag until "a reasonable time" for debate has been allowed, the understanding to-day is that not more than one week, at most, will be granted for the discussion of the measure. One member of the rules committee is in favor of bringing in an order that will provide for a vote at the end of three days' discussion. Colonel Oates, from the committee on judiciary, will report a bill similar in tenor to the Tucker bill, on Tuesday, except that his bill is not as drastic as the Tucker bill in that it does not repeal the statutes permitting officers of the army and navy to have troops at the polls when occasion requires. Although this bill will go on the calendar first, according to the precedence of calling committees, it is not probable that it will be substituted by the rules committee for the Tucker bill. The author of the latter bill explains that, although his bill repeals the statute concerning troops at the polls, it still leaves it in the power of the executive of each State to call for troops if necessary.

PLACES FOR DEMOCRATS.

Secretary Morton Extends the Scope of the Meat Inspector's Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept 17 .- An important order has just been issued by Secretary Morton respecting the meat inspection service of the Agricultural Department. After Oct. 1, all hogs slaughtered for the interstate and foreign trade will be inspected before slaughter and again at the time the careass is being dressed. The inspection of pork has so far been confined to the mition, it will be a long step, and such an one | croscopic examination of carcasses intended for export trade. Secretary Morton has determined that our own people shall have the benefit of the inspection as well as the foreign consumer. The inspection now inaugurated is considered a measure of the utmost importance for protecting the consumer from unwholesome meat. Instructions have been given to inspectors covering the inspection of cattle, sheep and swine and their products, and will be enforced in all parts of the country. Inspectors are instructed to condemn carcasses when afflicted with any disease or injury which would make the flesh untit for human food. The enforcement of these instructions, in the Secretary's opinion, will insure wholesome meat for the interstate and foreign trade, and this is all the Department of Agriculture has under its control; but the municipal boards of health must still be depended upon to protect the consumers from diseased animals which are sold for consumption in the States where killed.

> SITUATION IN HAWAIL, Envoy Thurston Discusses the Condition of

Affairs in the Islands, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.-L. A. Thurston, the Hawaiian envoy, has returned to this city to watch the progress of affairs relating to the provisional government of Hawan, which he represents. He was seen by a reporter this evening, and said that the last information he had received from the provisional government was of the date of Aug. 23. Then there was a surplus of \$150,000 in the treasury, and the Postal Savings Bank had a surplus of \$35,000. He regarded as a most significant sign of the government's stability the fact that an issue of \$130,000 of six-per-cent. bonds for internal improvements were put on the home market and sold, a few of them, at 98, but most of them at par. This, he thought, showed that there was no lack of confidence in the provisional govern-

"The attitude," continued Mr. Thurston, "of Mr. Spreckles is simply a matter of business. He wants cheap coolie labor, and knows that this system would be done away with if the country was an American State. The three largest sugar planters of the island all favored the monarchy. The question is simply whether there shall be a government on the Anglo-Saxon basis-a white man's government-with the rest of the population being educated up to the standard of citizenship or whether it shall be an Oriental colony.'

In regard to the reports that Japan would take steps to establish a protectorate over the islands, Mr. Thurston said: "Japan made a demand of the provisional government that the Japanese on the island should have the right to vote. The provisional government declined to grant the request on the ground that it was negotiating with the United States with a view to annexation, and that while such negotiations were pending it would not be proper to take stops effecting the franchise. Japan replied that she had no official knowledge of such negotiations and knew of no power but the provisional government of Hawaii. Then she attempted to coerce the provisional government by threats that she would not permit her subjects to come to the islands as laborets."

When asked if the provisional government would agree to the establishment of a protectorate by the United States, Mr. Thursday replied: "The term protectorate is as narrow as a hair, or as broad as the heavens. I have no idea what terms might be suggested. There are protectorates and protectorates.

"What will be the result if the United States should decide to simply let Hawaii aionel What system of government will be adopted?

"No one has looked forward to such a contingency. All our plans have been made with a view to an agreement with this government. The whole island is hanging upon that hope.'

Mr. Thurston, in conclusion, said most emphatically that he considered the provisional government strong enough to hold the reins until a final decision was reached. It is the strongest government that Hawaii has had for years, if she has ever had a stronger.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journa'.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.-J. Evan De Ventre, of Anderson, is at the Arlington, and J. R. Weist, of Richmond, is at the Ebbitt. Cadet Harlan P. Perrill, of Lebanon, has been admitted to the September classes at the I'ntted States Naval Academy, Annap-

The time allowed for public hearings before the ways and means committee will

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder .- No Ammonia; No Aium. Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard. unless the committee reconsiders its action. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Bepublican members of the committee to continue the hearings indefinitely. but it is believed that the majority will consent to no such arrangement. Mrs. Stephenson and her daughter ar-

TOOK HIS WIFE HOME

rived from Bloomington this morning.

Henry Mihlberth's Disagreeable Mission to Indianapolis.

His Pretty Young Spouse Had Eloped from Dayton with John Stringfellow, a Brakeman.

A pathetic picture, with the coloring of life, interested the officers about police headquarters early yesterday morning. In the office of the chief an erring wife and her lover faced the anger of a righteously indignant husband, while two innocent children played about their mother's knee, wondering witnesses of the strange scene. The woman was Mrs. Henry Miliberth, of Montgomery county, Ohio, who had eloped from her home on Saturday night with John Stringfellow, a passenger brakeman employed by the Panhandie railroad. The couple were arrested about 7 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 25 Oriental street. Police Sergeant Barlow made the arrest and brought the guilty pair to police head. quarters, where their conduct was investi-

Mrs. Mihlberth is apparently about twenty-five years of age. She possesses very blonde hair and is quite a pretty woman. With her husband and two children she resides six miles from the city of Dayton. and until last Saturday has been an exemplary wife. On Saturday evening she informed her husband that she desired to do some shopping in Dayton, and taking her children, a little girl aged about three years and a sixeeks-old inlant, drove away, promising return before night. Shortly after his wife left the house Miniberth suspected that there was something wrong and set out after his family. He arrived at Dayton to find that his wife and babies, accompanied by a man, had boarded the C., H. & D. cars with tickets purchased to Indianapolis. Without returning home the deserted husband took passage on the earliest train and arrived here midnight Saturday night." He learned that his fleeing wife had preceded him but an hour, and, seeking police headquarters, related the circum-

Nothing could be accomplished until morning, but Mihlbert spent the night in searching for news of the runaway, and at an early hour yesterday morning Sergeant Barlow accompanied him to a boarding house at No. 25 Oriental street, where he stated he had located his wife. To the amazed landlady the officer explained the purpose of the early visit and asked permission to go through the house. The presence of Mrs. Mihlberth and Stringfellow was speedily discovered, and the guilty couple were ordered dress and prepare to accompany the sergeant to police headquarters. In the room were the two children belonging to the Mihiberths, and at the sight of their papa the older uttered cries of delight and wondered at the curious agitation of the mama. Mihiberth had been cautioned by the officer to do nothing rash, and maintained an admirable coolness during the ordeal. To his angry inquiry as to what she was doing here, his wife replied that Stringfellow had threatened to kill her if she did not accompany In the presence of the police superintendent both husband and wife displayed much emotion and the woman freely confessed her wrong. The story of her infatuation for the brakeman was related with tears and sobs, but she implored the forgiveness of her husband, and only asked to be allowed to retain the name of wife. Stringfellow, it seems, was formerly employed on a road passing through Dayton, and met Mrs. Miblberth through one of his friends. He is a young fellow of decent appearance, and his dashing uniform of blue and brass captured the affections of the silly woman. A few months ago Stringfellow left the employ of the road and came to this city, but continued the acquaintance of Mrs. Millberth through correspondence. He produced a number of letters written by the lovesick woman, which were sadly teeming with the most mawkish sentiment and extravagant expressions of endearment. In one of her letters she informed Stringfellow that she had gotten hold of \$800 of her husband's money and was willing to spend it all on her lover if she was given the opportunity. Lately Stringfellow secured a position on the Panhandle and planned an elopement with the womap, which was successfully consummated. He admitted to the superintendent yesterday that he has a family in Dayton, living on Springfield street, but claims that he and his wife are divorced. He has been boarding at 25 Oriental street, and to the landlady represented Mrs. Miblberth as his wife. Yesterday be displayed marked indication of his manhood by placing all the blame upon his guilty partner, and assured the superintendent that be was compelled to bring her here so great were her importuntties to leave her husband and live with him. The chief, after digesting the merits of the various stories, instructed Mihlberth to take his wife home. Stringfellow was also dismissed.

The Harrison Club.

"I regretted to note," remarked G. A. Boyle, president of the newly organized Harrison Ciub, to a Journal reporter yesterday, "that in giving the Journal an account of our organization one of the members stated that our battle-cry would be 'Harrison in '96.' As a matter of fact, we are simply organized as a Republican club, in the interest of no particular candidate. We have no idea whether or not General Harrison will be in the field at that time, and chose his name as that of the most prominent Indiana Republican."

Incendiary Fire. At 9 o'clock last night the department was called out by an incendiary fire at No. 334 Cornell avenue. The stable on the premises which are occupied by Alvin lenkins was totally destroyed at a loss of \$300, and the flames communicated to the stable in the rear of the adjoining property, occupied by E. B. Elliott. The less in the latter case was \$50.

Cutpuras Arrested. Mrs. Emma McGintey, who was robbed of \$100 Saturday night while boarding an Alabama-street car, yesterday identified Ed Graham, a prisoner at police station, as one of the men who cut her purse from her pocket. Graham was arrested late Saturday night on the charge of lottering. He claims Cincinnati as his home.

How Edward Everett Hale Writes Sermons.

McClure's Magazine. "Sermons?" The word started him off. "I have no patience with the idea that it takes six days of grinding to write a sermon. What nonsense! A sermon consists of about 2,500 words. I take a cup of coffee before breakfast and write about six pages -that is, 650 words. In the morning I dictate to my amanuensis 1,500 words. I am intersely interested in the subject, and this takes only a quarter of an hour. In the afternoon I look it over and add five or six hundred words, and the sermon is done. In all. I haven't put my hand for over two hours to paper."

"Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syru?" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remeay for diarrhea, whether arising from feething or other owises. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25e a bottle.

THE Persian diver brings up no pearl from the depths of the sea which can surpass in radiant purity a complexion beautified by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. A staple accessory of the bath and

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

SETS of the G. A. R. edition of The Journal, Sept. 2 to 8, inclusive, will be sent to any address for 25 cents.

THE CITY INDUSTRIES

Canning Establishments Enjoying a Fairly Good Season.

Flouring Mills Unusually Prosperous-Udell Works Ready for Business-Shipments for August.

The season is proving a much more favorable one for canning fruits and vegetables than had been looked for, owing to so little rain falling in the last three months. The Van Camp Packing Company commenced about a month ago canning tomatoes, and last week had 310 girls and seventy men at work in its establishment. On Friday last they canned 47,620 cans of tomatoes, the largest day's work ever done at the establishment. The recent rains have so helped the tomato crop that unless early frost come, this canning house expects to put up about its usual quantity of tomatoes, in the neighborhood of 2,400,000 cans, every can of which has been sold. In addition to this, the house is working its usual number of people in the soups, ketch-up and other manufacturing departments. The American Canning Company is now very busy canning corn, working about two hundred people. This company was very fortunate in its contract with Mr. Shover, he having cultivated three hundred acres of sweet corn on the bottoms, and the season has been very favorable to raising corn on bottom land. For five weeks now a large number of wagons have been hauling green corn in the husk from this field for this establishment, which has, as well, disposed of its product for this year.

The Brownsburg canning factory, which is really a branch of the Van Camp Canning Company, is canning corn. as well, and will put up the product of some two hundred acres.

Now Ready for Business, The Udell wooden-ware works begins operations in its new building to-day. A. A. Barnes, proprietor, states that it has been much more of a job to get the new machinery in position in the new building than had been looked for. This is one of the most complete plants of this character in the country. The new building is 650 feet long by 72 wide, and three stories high, and filled with the most improved modern machinery for manufacturing goods in that line. Mr. Barnes says that they will manufacture several new lines of goods, such as ladies' desks, fine tables, etc. About 150 hands will be employed, and with the increased facilities that number of employes will turn out as much work as would double that number in the old plant. This establishment is a credit to the city. Its finances are handled with as much system and success as is its mechanical department. Bills are paid when due, and frequently discounted on receipt of goods. Not one dollar of indebtedness rests on the plant. The reputation of the work produced is such as any manufacturer may envy.

August Shipments. Below is given the shipments from Indianapolis over the various lines for the month of August, as reported to the Board of Trade: Flour, 47.890 barrels; wheat, 22,-400 bushels; corn, 23,400 bushels; oats, 46,400 bushels; barley, 600 bushels; bran, 420 tons; hay, 25 cars; cement, 15,891 barrels; coal, 106 cars; coke, 159 cars; cooperage, 37 cars; cornmeal and hominy, 3,661,000 pounds; cattle, 4,670 head; hogs, 27,479 head; horses, 391 head; sheep, 2,980 head; eggs, 530 cases; fruit, 2,726,580 pounds; hair and bristles, 272,800 pounds; bides, 505,850 pounds; ice, 25 cars; iron, 100 cars; lard, 3,694 tierces; lime, 7 cars; logs, 2 cars; lumber, 75 cars; machinery, 152 cars; meats, bulk, 4,988,280 pounds; oil, 4,000 barrels; pork, 1,186 barrels; potatoes, 1,056 bushels; poultry, 1,173,-300 pounds; provisions, 1;112,320 pounds; salt, 4,467 barrels; shingles, 2 cars; spirits and liquors, 10,733 barrels; starch, 1,150,051 pounds; stone, 29 cars; tallow, 410,900 pounds; tobacco, 38,260 pounds; miscellaneous, 16,799,965 pounds; merchandise, 70,796,398 pounds.

Manufacturers of Electrical Apparatus. The manufacturers of motors, dynamos and other electrical appliances report orders as coming in more freely and are beginning to increase their number of employes. The Jenney Motor Company last week contracted to furnish a 480-light plant to go to Marseilles, Mo., a large motor to go to St. Louis and has numerous small orders to fill, and feels that from now on the works are to be quite busy. The Commercial Electric Company has experienced a considerable revival of busis ness during the last lew days and reports the following recent orders: City water works plant, Toledo, O., one twenty-five K. W. dynamo; northwestern car and machine works, Oshkosh, Wis., one twentyfive K. W. dynamo; Graham Hotel, New York, N. Y., one thirty K. W. dynamo, besides a considerable number of machines under five horse-power capacity for different points. This company considers the outlook for fall business very encouraging.

Flouring Mills Highly Prosperous. This is proving one of the most prosperous with the millers of many years. While flour has sold low, so has wheat, and with this there has been an unprecedented home and foreign demand. The Acme Milling Company is running both its mills day and night, turning out 2,300 barrels per day. The Evans mill is also running day and night and turning out one thousand barrels per day. The Arcade, the Champion and other mills in the city are running full capacity and finding a ready market for their production. The Acme Milling Company has all the flour it can manufacture up to the first of next year sold. And with this the cerealine mills and starch works report their business improving, the combined mills which manufacture goods from corn now using fully ten thousand bushels of corn per day, and the managements expect to be selling all the goods their works can manufacture when run to their fullest capacity within a short time.

Looking Brighter for Lounge Manufacturers. Within the last ten days the situation has improved with the lounge manufacturers. Madden & Son are working about two-thirds their usual number of men. Otto Stechban will this morning resume, with a good force of men. The United States lounge manufactory has its full complement of men, and the other four lounge manufactories are working a number of men, and orders are beginning to come in very satisfactorily.

AS TO WOOL GROWING.

Advantage the Australasia Farmer Has Over the Indiana Man.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals

Why can wool be grown more cheaply in Australasia than in Indiana? The most commonly accepted theory has been that the natural advantages of climate and soil enabled the "squatter" in Australasia to produce wool more cheaply than the Indiana farmer, but a little investigation convinced me that the long drouths and other difficulties there, which are unknown here, nearly balanced all those natural advantages, and left the "squatter" in Australasis only an even chance with the farmer of Indiana in the production of wool. Still, the fact remained that said "squatter" continued to send wool to the United States and pay a tariff tax of 11 cents per pound and sell it in competition with the farmers of this country. Why this could be done has been a mystery to me until I received a book "issued from the Bureau of Statistics, Department of State," ontitled "Australasian Sheep and Wool; Reports from the Consuls of the United States in Answer to a Circular from the Department of State." A careful perusal of this throws some light on this question. It is well known that something over one hundred years ago England stole Anstralasia. Some call it discovery. The difference between these two expressions does not require explanation here.

The English took possession without money and without price, and for many years used it as a penal colony, but in 1803 Captain Macarthur shipped a small quan-tity of wool from Sidney, Australia, to England, which attracted the attention of the government and of all classes of people, because up to that time it was generally believed that fine wool could only be raised in Spain, and the result of that small shipment of wool was that Captain Macarthur returned to Australia with a patent from the King for 10,000 acres of land and four pure bred Merino sheep from King George the Fourth's flock, the descendants of those received by the King from the Spanish Cortes (page 14 A. S. and W.) From that day to thie, a period of ninety years, the English government and the governments of the various British colonies in Australasia have fostered the production of wool in that great continent by every possible favor that the law could be-stow. The details of this ninety years of favoring legislation would require too much time and space for this occasion, but

all may be found in the publication before referred to. What interests us now are the present conditions, governmental and natural, surrounding the wool growing industry of Australasia, as compared with Indiana. From the statistics contained in the book before referred to, "Australasian Sheep and Wool," I find that the governmental aid given to the wool grower in Australasia is nearly, if not quite, equal to the tariff tax which he pays to our government when he brings his wool to this country for sale. This governmental aid is largely in free land and immunity from taxation. The pasture lands of that country are still owned by the government and leased in large tracts to the "squatters" at a nomi-nal rental, and on sheep there are no taxes for the support of the local or general governments. Hence, as compared with the farmer of Indiana, the "squatter" of Australasia is relieved from the interest on the value of his land and from all taxes on land or sheep, except the small nominal rent on his land.

For a comparison of the capital required in Australasia for land and improvements, take those items from a statement on page 107 of "Australasian Sheep and Wool," giving "first outlay" for a "station carrying 20,000 sheep in 1892." I assume that first cost of sheep and farm utensils is the same in both countries, and therefor omit them in this comparison. The cost of improvements on a 20,000 acre "station" in Australasia, including wool sheds, homestead, barn and hay sheds, shearer huts, ten paddocks requiring forty miles of wire fence, stock yard, and drafting yard, is estimated at £3,140, \$15,700 in our money. One year's interest on \$15,700 at 6 per cent. is \$942; rent on twenty thousand acres at 24 cents per acre, \$4,800; assessment, \$200; total interest, cost on land and improvements, sufficient for twenty thousand sheep in Australasia, \$5,942.

For a comparison of cost of same items in Indiana I assume that one acre of average land will support three sheep, and that 840 per acre is a fair average valuation; thus, for the support of twenty thousand sheep in Indiana we require 6,666 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre, equal to \$266,640; interest on \$366,640 is \$15,998.40; tax on land at 40 cents per acre, \$2,666,40; tax on 20,000 sheep at 3 cents per head. \$600; total interest and taxes on land and taxes on sheep in Indiana, \$19,264.80; total in Australia for same Items, \$5,942-leaving a difference in favor of the Australian squatter of \$13,322.80 per annum. This difference is the result of governmental ownership of land, the small rental and exemption from taxation of the wool grower in Australasia. Similar conditions are not to be desired in this country for many reasons, and those conditions were not mangurated for the good of Australasia, but for the benefit of English spinners, to furnish them with cheap wool, regardless of the effect upon the colonies.

Estimating the average clip of wool at six pounds per sheep, the governmental aid given the wool grower in Australasia is equal to over 11 cents per pound. The advocates of "free wool" tell us that farmers should turn their attention to mutton sheep, considering wool a by-product. But the same reasoning that would put wool on the free list would place mutton there too, and in 1891 Australasia exported to Great Britain 3,325,000 carcasses of frozen mutton and 96,025 tons of frozen beef. (See page 113, same consular reports.) And now it is proposed to subsidize the companies formed for freezing meat for export (see page 112) in order that they may increase these exportations. With these conditions of governmental aid to the Australian squatter, and with free wool and free meat as the policy of this country, what will be the condition of our farming interests? The same policy in England has rained the farmers of that country, and it will surely do the same in this country. The only safety for farmers, as well as many other industries, is in adherence to the protection principles underying the laws we now have. .

GEORGE MERRITT. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 16.

ENDED IN A DISPUTE.

Yesterday's Ball Game Stopped by a Row with the Umpire.

The first game in the series of three between the two local crack ball clubs for \$100 a side, and the gate receipts, attracted a good and enthusiastic crowd at Lanham's Park yesterday. The game was given to the old Indianapolis club by the umpire by the score of 9 to 0 at the beginning of the last half of the seventh inning. The score was 14 to 11 in favor of the old Indianapolis club, with the last half of the seventh to be played. The umpire refused. to allow J. Sowders his base after being hit by a pitched ball on account of previously striking at it. The decision was contrary to the rules, and the Indianapolis club refused to play unless the decision was reversed. This the umpire refused to do, and after waiting five minutes called the game. Had Raffert, who was advertised to catch for Indianapolis, appeared, the game would have been a waik away for them. Donovan allowed six runs to be scored in the first inning on his miserable catching. He could not handle J. Sowders's speedy pitching. Following is the score as far as played:

Indianapolis. | R. | IE. | E. | Old Indiap'ls. R. | IB. | E. 0 Fischer, 2b.... 4 W.Sowd's,3bp 3 J.Sowd's, p.cf 1 F. Schaub. c ... McCauley, 1b. 0 Newman, 1b. a Broderick, lf. Donovan, c, lf White, 2b 0 Barnes. ss Darmody, sa .. 0 R. Schaub, 3b. o Kiefer, cf D. sowd's, if.p Dooley, rf, e ... 0 Waters, rf.p ... Lynch, cf 6 O'Conner, p,rf Shepard, p Totals 14 8 1 Totals

Indianapolis............ 0 0 1 4 3 *-11 Gld Indianapolis....... 6 2 4 0 2 0 0-14 Wild pitches-J. Sowders, 2: W. Sowders, 1: O'Conner, 3. Two-base hits-W. Sowders, White, Fischer, Barnes (2). Home run - McCauley. Bases on balls-W. Sowders, 2; McCauley, 2; Dooley, 3; J. Sowders, 2; Donovan, 2; Fisher, 2, R. R.Schaub, 2; Kiefer, 2; F.Schaub, O'Conner. Stolen bases—Darmody, Dooley (3); Donovan, White (3), Fischer (2), Broderick, F. Schaub, Barnes, R. Schaub (2). Left on bases—Indianapolis, 8; Old Indianapolis, 3. Passed balls-Donovan (4), Dooley. Struck out-Donovau, Lynch, Darmody, Shepherd, Waters, Newman, O'Conner, Kiefer, Broderick, Barnes, Fischer. Hit by pitched ball-Lynch. Time of game-2:10. Umpire-J. McCrossen

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The following property is excepted from sale: Plate glass in building, stone mantel in lower hall, brick mantel in ladies' parior, the postoffice, the electric light and plumbing fixtures. All bids to be accompanied with a bond for five thousand (\$5,000) dollars for the due performance of Bids will be opened at 'the meeting of the Executive Committee in Indiana Building on Oct. 28, 1893.

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